Septemb. 2. *Numb.* 37.

THE CONTINVATION

of our forraine Aviſoes, from the 20. of the laſt Moneth to this preſent.

CONTAINING,

The confirmation of the Newes publiſhed the 20.th of Auguſt, concerning the ſeverall Encounters betwixt the King of *Sweden* and Generall *Tilly*, with the Three dayes welcome given him, upon his project of Nayling the K. of *Swedens* Ordnance.

An Apologie of the King of Swedens (formerly publiſhed in the Dutch) not vnfit to give ſatisfaction to the world, concerning his *not releeving of the Citie* Magdenburgh, wherein you ſhall finde a briefe Relation of the Kings proceeding ever ſince hee began the Warre in *Germanie*.

The landing of the L. Generall, the Marquis HAMILTON at *Stralſund*, with all his men ſound and well.

LONDON.
Printed for *Nath: Butter* and *Nicholas Bourne*.
1631.

IN our laſt Aviſoes the 20. of *Auguſt* (which was devided into 2. parts) wee printed ſeverall paſſages of the late good ſucceſſe and Victories of the King of *Sweden* againſt Monſieur *Tilly*, as wee received them from forreine parts, which was publiſhed by us without addition or ſubtraction, & might have given ſome credit to the ſame, and deſerued a more favorable conſtruction from the moſt malevolently affected, yet from ſome it could receive no better approbation, than that all was lyes, and that the King of *Sweden* was kild, or taken Priſoner, and his Army utterly defeated, as at this houre ſome ſhame not impudently to maintaine both heere, and beyond ſea at *Antwerp*, *Bruxels*, and elſe-where. Wherefore wee doe now publiſh (as wee have received them from better hands) a confirmation of the Truth thereof with ſome circumſtances not in our former, and againſt which, let the moſt barking curre open his mouth and ſay as formerly. God grant him the multiplication of the like victories and good ſucceſſe untill all his Enemies be vanquiſhed, and a generall Peace ſetled in all the parts of *Germany*, Amen.

The Continuation of our Forreigne Newes.

From Stetin *the laſt of July*, Stilo vet.

THe King of Sweden having defeated the Imperiall regiments, I wrote of in my laſt, retired againe and ſatisfied his Campe the beſt he could. for he knew *Tilly* would not long tarry but come and viſite him. But before *Tilly* came on himſelfe hee had ſent certaine ſpies, and ſent word to ſome other he had in the Kings army, to do him ſuch ſeruice as he thought would aſſure him of the totall victory over the King. They therefore having undertaken to naile the Ordnance of the Kings Campe, at leaſt towards that part where *Tilly* had eſpecially commanded it, and by that meanes make the ſame quite uſeleſſe for the King when he ſhould moſt have need of it, one of thoſe ſpies or traytors feeling ſome remorſe in his conſcience, diſcovered the plot to the King and was cauſe that the other were apprehended. Now *Tilly* hoping things were performed according to his pleaſure, beganne to diſcharge his great Ordnance againſt the Kings quarter, and having ſpent aboue 60. ſhots, yet he did no harme thereby, except that one ſhot carried away the head from the ſhoulders of a gentleman that having ſerued *Tilly* had but a few dayes before beene taken priſoner, and an arme from another ſouldier. For the King having put things in order did endure all without making one ſhot in anſwere, whereby *Tilly* was the more aſſured in his hope and reſolution, and therefore he ſent on ſome of his troopes to attempt the Kings trenches, where they found no

great reſiſtance, which *Tilly* ſeeing, he ſuppoſed he ſhould quickly force and take all that quarter, and to that end advanced and preſſed on with his army, when on a ſudden the Kings ordnance playd at once amongſt the ſame, and with chaine ſhot and what other ſhot elſe was thought fitteſt to deſtruction, made a great butchery of *Tillies* army; And the King at the ſame inſtant ſent forth *Baudis* with three regiments of Horſe, who ſet ſo rudely into *Tillies* Curraſſeers, that he ſlew a great many and turned them to flight; And it is ſuppoſed, that if the King had ſeconded him with the reſt of his army, he would have defeated all his enemies, and few would have eſcaped. Thus *Tilly* having ſped no better in this his reuenge, then his Vantgard had done before him, made his retreat, which was not much unlike unto a running away, leaving a number of his men priſoners and more ſlaine behinde him.

Vpon the 28. of July, my Lord *Marquis Hamilton* arriued with all his fleete joyfully at *Stralſund*, and all his men were in good health. From thence he diſpatched preſently a gentleman to the King, and we ſhall now daily heare of his marching further and of his exploits, which God doe proſper.

Out of another Letter the 2. *of* Auguſt.

The plague bginnes to be very furious in Sileſia, but yet notwithſtanding the Emperour hath given order to make an army there alſo againſt the King of Sweden, which ſhall conſiſt of 15000. men, and the ſaid army is already very ſtrong, and hath this great while beſiedged the Swedes in Croſſen, but have as yet done them no harme. The King of Sweden hath ſent for his forces that were in Sileſia to come to him, and thereby it is ſuppoſed, that the ſaid King and *Tilly*, who is ſomewhat retired back, untill his army be reinforced againe, will not part, before they give one another a bloody battell. And at the Citty of Hall, all the water of the ditches about the towne was of late turned all into blood, and hath beene ſeene by many hundred men of good ſort who doe averre the ſame.

Beſides this on the laſt day of *July* laſt in the afternoone, there happened in theſe Countries an exceeding great ſtorme, and eſpecially along the Elbe and about Magdenburgh, where it was ſo great, that the violence of the wind had certainly carried both *Tilly* himſelfe with his tent and pavillion, ſtanding not very farre from Werben, away into the Elbe, had he not beene reſcued and ſaved by his attendants and Souldiers.

From Deſſaw *the 9. of Auguſt.*

Tilly being much diſpleaſed at the loſſe of the Cavalry which were defeated by the King of Sweden on the 27th. of July, did breath nothing but revenge againſt Sweden, and therefore having advanceed with his maine army towards the King of Sweden, he had ſeverall enterprifes and gave many onſets and aſſaults againſt the Kings Campe, which was well fortified and provided, as that King is accuſtomed to doe whereſoever he doth encampe himſelfe. *Tilly* ſeeing he could not doe any great matter againſt him by force, did vſe alſo ſome other plots, to bereave the King of the uſe of his ordnance, Whereby the King did mightily annoy him, and having ſome ſecret inteligence with ſome ſouldiers that ſerved the King, he corrupted them to naile the ſaid ordnance againſt St. *Iames* day, which day *Tilly* intended to aſſault the Kings Campe. But one of thoſe ſouldiers or Traytors diſcovered the matter unto the King, who keeping it ſecret, gave order for that dayes worke, on which *Tilly* began to play with his great Ordnance diſcharging about 80. ſhots, during which time no anſwer nor ſhot was made from the Kings Campe. Therefore *Tilly* ſent ſome of his horſe to skirmiſh, who came under the Kings ordnance, but yet were not ſhot at except by ſome muſquetiers, which the King ſuffered now and then to give fire againſt them; *Tilly* ſeeing no ordnance play againſt him, ſuppoſed that indeed the Kings ordnance had beene nailed, and thereupon gave a furious aſſault upon the Campe. Then the King cauſed his ordnance on a ſudden to play through the middeſt of the Imperialiſts. And ſoone after he made a ſally with his

horſe and ſome of his Infantery, and forced the Imperialiſts to withdraw into their owne quarters. The two next dayes one after another *Tilly* tryed againe his fortune againſt the King of Sweden, but he was alwaies ſo well received, that at laſt his men had no more minde to come on, but retiring were by the Swediſh forces that followed them, eſpecially by the Swediſh dragoners ſo overhaſtened, that many loſt their lives, and left behind them a great number of their Waggons, baggage and peeces of ordnance. *Tilly* retired into Magdenburgh, and what he will now doe is not knowne; he ſends for forces to joyne with him, which daily come marching from ſeverall places. The King doth the like; Some thinke *Tilly* will make an attempt about the river of Havel, but long he cannot ſubſiſt, for the King hath his proviſions and victualls comming to him without any let, where *Tilly* hath none but what is brought very farre downe from Germany to his army, where there is already ſuch a dearth, that a loafe of bread coſts a Florin of gold, which is a french crowne; whereby it is thought *Tilly* muſt either goe backe againe or tarrying but a while longer, ſuffer extreamity.

From Prage *the* 4. *of Auguſt Stil nouo.*

It is certaine that the King of Sweden hath defeated on the 17. of July laſt at night, foure whole Imperiall Regiments, ſlaying a great number, and among the ſame Collonell *Berr-ſtein*, for whom there is heere made great lamentation, but more eſpecially by his Siſter, becauſe he was the laſt of his family. *Montecuculy* we do heare was not preſent, being then in Sileſia; But his regiment was wholly defeated, and particularly three Companies thereof were all ſlaine ſo that not one man thereof eſcaped. There eſcaped ſome few with ſuch a ſwiftneſſe, that they left all they had behind, running away in their ſhirts, as they came out of their beds. We cannot know the trueth of all particulars, but ſome of them confeſſe, they loſt at the leaſt about tenne Cornets and foure Enſignes, and withall all their baggage. Since that accident there comes newes of ſome other encounter and fighting betweene *Tilly*

and

and Sweden. But we can ſeldome underſtand the certainty of things here, where all is related as the Imperialiſts will have it: But we perceive ſo much by their lookes and behaviours, that their laſt newes are not ſo good as they doe like and wiſh it.

Meane while the army that the Emperour hath in Sileſia, having not done any thing yet worthy of relation is now to be augmented, and to that end there are ſent out of Bohemia, 5000. men, gathered in this kingdome and in Moravia. And there are 5000. Hungarians and Crabats to follow and joyne with the ſaid army, which is commanded by generall *Tuffenbach*, who ſhall bring the ſame alſo againſt the King of Sweden.

From Francfort *the* 28. *of July. Stil. vet.*

The army of the *Landgrave* of Heſſen Caſſell, doth lay great impoſition and deſire a conſtant contribution from the Biſhoprick of Hirſhfield, uſing them as the Imperialiſts and Leauge did and doe uſe all other Proteſtants: But whether this will hold, (unleſſe the King of Sweden come deeper into Germany) or not, is uncertaine. The Popiſh Clergy and eſpecially the Abbot of Fulda are fled from the ſaid Hirſhfield and have carried away all their Ornaments and Churchſtuffe unto Hainelburgh. The Imperiall forces commanded by the Count *Furſtenberg* doe now march towards the forenamed Biſhoprick.

From Heuſdon *Auguſt the* 10. 1631.

There was a fellow in the faſhion of a Marchant which comming upon the Longſtreet, inquired after and hired a Buſh to carry certaine Trunkes for Holland, and having agreed for the fraught, he gave ſpeciall charge and injoyned the Shipmaſter (by reaſon of the great charge hee had in his Trunkes) to make up cloſe to the Convoy and the Amunirion Ships of the States lying before Heuſdon, at that time there laye about 80. Ships in the River. The ſaid Buſh accordingly made up amongſt the States ſhips of Aminunition and was not ſuſpected, till in the night of a ſudden there was a

noyſe

noyſe and a great cracke given which was the blowing up of the ſaid Buſh, being amongſt the whole Fleet of the States; if the granaded Fireworks and other deviſes in the Trunkes had dilated its force abroad, as it wrought and flew altogether upward, it had endangered the whole Nany of the States lying in the River before Hueſdon and the towne of Hueſdon it ſelfe, beſides the leſſe of all the Ammunition and Proviſion for the Army which lay in theſe ſhips. The Marchant fled but the Shipmaſter was laid hold on and clapt in priſon: there was in the Buſh onely one little boy kild.

From Fluſhing *the* 24. *of Auguſt.*

Newes from Antwerp, that the Ammunition and Fireworkes were unladen in the night betweene wedneſday and thurſday, which giveth hope that their enterprize is broken, which God grant.

From Paris *the* 12. *of Auguſt.*

The D. *D'eſpernon* Governour of *Guyen*, the Count of *Grandmont* Governour of *Bearn* & of *Bayonne*. The Count of *Rocheſoucant* Governour of *Poitou*; haue declared themſelves, for *Monſieur* the Kings brother: There is likewiſe ſome trouble in theſe events: whither the K. ſendeth the Marſhall of *Vitry*.

The King hath given all *Monſier* his brothers governments to the Marſhall of *Caſtol*.

From Paris *the* 18. *of Auguſt.*

Since my arrivall at *Paris* I have not learned any thing worthy to be written, ſaving the diſcovery of a treaſon upon the towne of *Orange*: Thoſe which have plotted it, do what they can to plaiſter their perfidie, and to keepe the Prince of *Orange* from getting any knowledge thereof. The Sonne of *Beſme* who killed the Admirall of *Chaſtillon* the yeare of Chriſt 1572. hath bin beheaded by his owne ſolicitation. The Dutcheſſe of *Tremoville* is extreamely ſicke, and was yeſterday recōmended to the prayer of the reformed Church at *Charenton*.

The King hath made a declaration againſt *Monſieur* his brother, the Qu. his Mother, & all thoſe which follow their party.

THE

THE TRVE COPIE OF

of a briefe and true Demonſtration,

why his Majeſty of SVVEDEN could in no wiſe reſcue and deliver the Citie *Magdenburgh*.

WHEREIN

The Reader may not onely bee acquainted with thoſe ſolide Reaſons which doe excuſe and diſcharge his Maieſty from all falſe imputations layd to his Maieſties charge concerning Magdenburgh. *But alſo hee ſhall receive great light of moſt of his Maieſties proceedings this laſt yeare paſt, and the diſtreſſe and extremity his Maieſty hath maded thorough and what comfortable ſucceſſe the Lord hath afforded him, notwithſtanding his manifold obſtacles and oppoſitions.*

IT is an apparent and naked truth. That the Burgamaſters, councell, and Citizens of the City *Magdeburgh* could in no wiſe be drawn and perſwaded to diſburſe a reaſonable ſumme of money, (upon good aſſurance) for the advancement of the levying and raiſing of forces, for his Maieſty of Sweden, tending to the reliefe and deliverance of the ſaid diſtreſſed citty in particular, and reducement of the common Germain Liberties and Priviledges, in generall. Much leſſe would they any wiſe conſent and permit, the leaſt quarter or billetting to his Maieſty and his grace the Adminiſtrators of Magdenburgh, their conjoyned forces; till at the laſt, by reaſon of the enemies blocking of them up, this laſt ſiedge, they were compelled thereunto.

Which was the cauſe, that both the horſe and foot-forces

neyther might, nor would aggregate, in ſuch a compleat number, and ſo opportunely as both they could haue done, and was requiſite, inſo much that the enemy gained conuenien cy and opportunity to blocke up, and beſiedge the ſaid Citty, by the meanes wherof his Mai. was of neceſſity conſtrained ſomewhat to deſiſt, and his intention ayming at the generall and publike good, was thereby withdrawne, and exceedingly hindred.

But to the end, that all men may fully be acquainted with the cauſes which moued his Mai. to this reſolution to aſſemble a conuenient and reaſonable army in that place afore mentioned. We muſt know; that euen than, where his Princely grace the Adminiſtrator of Magdenburgh, in the end of Iuly in the yeare paſt 1630. came into the Citty, the whole Biſhoprick of Magdenburg was very deſtitute of Imperiall troupes, and furniſhed with very weake garriſon. So that his Princely grace wanted no thing except the aforeſaid monies for the raiſing of ſouldiers; which if upon earneſt requeſt, and ſoliciting of the ſaid Citty Magdenburgh he could haue obtained, in a very ſhort ſpace he might very eaſily haue raiſed and aſſembled together certaine thouſands of men, and by that meanes haue prevented and put by the ſiedge, which *Papenheym* hath then begun with very few forces, yea he might than haue diverted the whole State of that warre, haue withdrawn all warlike proviſion and neceſſaries from the enemy, and aſſembled his forces even within the Citty. He might alſo haue built an inexpugnable fortior Tower, and haue conſtituted *Sedem Belli*, to ſecond, and defend all the adjacent places againſt the unſpeakable Tyranny, and perceiving impoſitions of his adverſary. And here we omit to ſpeake of all other important and many conſequences of warre. Eſpecially, this is to be regarded, that this Citty by this meanes might ſo long haue bin preſerved vntill his Mai. of Sweden had quite expelled and ruinated all the Emp. forces in Pomerania, and upon the river Oder. Howſoever, the common people of this Citty are in this matter very excuſable, who by reaſon of the potent favorites and traitors which the enemy had drawn to him in that Citty, were not able to proceed with a courragious and manly reſolution. Which may ſufficiently appeare by the woefull and lamentable ruine of the

ſaid

ſaid Citty, which the treacherous Machination of thoſe traytors of their owne Countrey, brought upon the ſame, and is meerely to be imputed unto them, for in all this they have prevailed.

But notwithſtanding all this, it may eaſily appeare, and by thoſe Citties themſelves be made manifeſt, what vigilant care and diligence his Mai. hath taken, and beſtirred himſelfe for the obtaining of the ſaid monies by exchange from the Citty Hamburgh and Lubeck, and tranſported the ſame to Magdenburgh, becauſe they, by reaſon of the Scituation of that place had not opportunity and could not furniſh ſuch meanes, notwithſtanding it could be proved eaſily, that it was not ſo impoſſible for them as their excuſe would make it. So that this fault in the very firſt beginning is not to be aſcribed to his Mai. nor his Princely grace the Adminiſtrator of Magdenburgh. But to thoſe traytors and founders of miſchiefe on the one, and to their conſorts and adherents, who furniſhed the enemy with munition, proviſion &c. on the other ſide.

And although that his Mai. ſince that time hath made ouer great ſummes of money for the maintenance of the ſouldiers, and alſo hath tranſported much proviſion and all warlike neceſſaries to Magdenburgh, and promiſed the ſaid Citty his Kingly ayd and deliverance, at ſeverall times. Nevertheleſſe thoſe that are acquainted and skilled in Politick and warlike affaires, doe know that thoſe kind of promiſes are regulated according to conveniencie, and according to the poſſibility of men, and the ſtate of things. And are not to be taken ſo abſurdly, as if the Kings maieſty of neceſſity muſt for ſatisfaction of his promiſe made, endanger and hazard the common welfare, the deliverance of ſo many hundred thouſand ſoules and conſequently his whole royall State, his Kingdome and Countrey, or rather ruinate and utterly undoe the whole worke begunne, and leave all in a deſperate ſtate and Condition. Whereas at the firſt this Citty might eaſily have bin holpen with the leaſt ſupply. And yet furthermore we doe ſhew and declare, that his Mai. notwithſtanding them aboue mentioned reaſons hath uſed and reached forth his beſt and extreame endeavour, to relieue and deliver this Citty, but hath bin hindered and

prevented, and kept back by ſuch obſtacles and hinderances, as were impoſſible for him to ſhun. Which being demonſtrated we are fully perſwaded that no man being unpartiall, and voyd of paſſion, and in his right ſences and temper, will any longer in this point accuſe and impute any cauſe unto his Majeſty.

It is well knowne, not onely to the whole Empire but throughout the whole Chriſtian world, that an huge Emperiall army being enquartered in the two Dukedomes of Pomerania and Mechlenburgh, had than already cut off the paſſage from the Eaſt-ſea to Magdenburgh, which great army in Champagne (eſpecially in horſe forces) did farre exceed the army of his Maieſty of Sweden, which was the cauſe that it proved impoſſible for his Maieſty with his weake Army to ſtrike thorough ſo puiſſant an Army, beeing enquartered in ſo ſtrong a paſſage, and paſſe quite thorough his Enemies the length of forty Dutch miles, unleſſe firſt hee had confirmed himſelfe in ſome place, and had ſome footing in that ſtrange Countrey.

It is alſo ſufficiently knowne, that notwithſtanding his Maieſty uſed all poſſible meanes, laboured as ſoone as poſſible might bee to advance his chiefeſt Troupes, and induct them into thoſe parts. Nevertheleſſe, it was in the moneth November, 1630. before theſe forces arrived.

Which, when hee had received and reduced into his army under him the whole cold Winter, ayming eſpecially to attaine to the deliverance of the ſayd City Magdenburgh. It is to bee doubted, whether or no, any man in ſo rigid and ſharpe a Winter, and in the middeſt of ſo many inconveniences, and paſſing thorough ſo many obſtacles, hath ever effected ſo much and in ſo ſhort a ſpace. For by meanes of this his Maieſties incomparable labour in this hard time, it pleaſed Almighty God, (from whom proceeds all victory) to deliver up into the hands of his Maieſty with admirable victory, thoſe two mighty paſſages of Gartz and Griffenhagen. Which if his Maieſty had not obtained, it had bin impoſſible for him, and very unadviſedly done, to have proceeded any farther, unleſſe his Maieſty contrary to all rules and in-

Instructions of warre, and contrary to reason and politicke prudencie, would haue hazarded and endangered the common welfare and his owne state, and ruinated them both

Now by reason of this admirable victory which it pleased Almighty God to afford his Maiesty, he obtained so much advantage of his Enemy, that he might easily have fallen uppon the very head of him, and utterly ruinated all his forces, and consequently (by Gods assistance,) without great hinderance, or losse have delivered the said Citty Magdenburgh. If his Maiesty, could but have obtained the passage and thoroughfare, through the strong and mighty fortresse Custrin, which he sought and required of the commander *Krachten*, who then commanded there, with earnest intreaty and supplication, upon good assurance.

Hereupon did follow very great inconveniences. His Maiesty through want of victualls and furniture, was constrained to let his enemy escape and retire to Lantsbergh.

His Royall Army also by reason hereof happened into severall dangers and extreamities. The Catholick blood-thirsty Enemy by this meanes was not ruinated, who otherwise was brought into a remedilesse confusion. Neither could his Maiesty wholly purge the River Elue, and all the Countrey betweene the Elue and the East-sea, from these bloody and cruell Enemies. Much lesse could his Maiesty relieue and second the rest of the Evangelicall Princes with a victorious hand. Who now are extreamely in danger to loose all spirituall and temporall liberties and priviledges.

All these inconveniences did hence proceed, because his Maiesty could not obtain the aforesaid passage of Custrin from the Commander *Krachten*.

If any one obiect heere, that his Majesty ought to have conducted and brought his Army into his Enemies face the Generall *Tilly*, and rouzed him up with his Army. Wee have already shewed, that his Maiesties army, was exceedingly wearied, and that whole winter grievously weakened. And by reason of the refusall of the passage of Custrin, not only

debilitated but decreased, and therefore not capable and sufficient to oppose so great a power as *Tilly* than had. Neither did his Maj. hold it expedient and commendable, to proceed desperately and to hazard the whole matter in a dangerous fight. Which if it had not well succeeded, as apparently it might not, the good City *Magdenburgh* had fared never the better.

When *Tilly* was retired out of Pomerania and Mechlenburgh, than was the City *Magdenburgh* assaulted with the greatest and extreamest power, so that it is in no wise to be imputed to his Maiesty that the sayd City was not delivered. Concerning the time whilest this siedge did continue, it is not unknowne that the Emperors army being strong before both of horse and foot, and having taken those aforesaid passages by the *Oder*, did refortifie themselves and adde unto their forces 12000. and came into a perfit state and posture, in the *Nieumarck*, *Oizermarck*, especially at *Francfort*, *Lantsbergh*, and the Countrey of *Steynbergh*, and the Province of *Crossen*. Moreover the Generall *Tilly* with many thousands both foot and horse being enquartered on this side of the Elve and Mockeren, was very vigilant, and did duely attend all occasions. Insomuch that it was not plausible for his Maj. to leave such an Army as was before mentioned behind his back, and meeting the Generall *Tilly* by that meanes, to thrust himselfe between the doore and the hindge, *Inter Malleum & incudem*.

Notwithstanding all this, his Majest. of Sweden to shew and manifest his Christian resolution, and good intention for the restoring and recovering of the Germaine liberties and priviledges of the Protestant Churches, & for the discharging of his Majesties Conscience, and for his reputation, with a Heroicke courage did assault the very heart of the whole Imperiall Army within the City *Francfort*, than being at least 700 . strong. Where, with extraordinary victory (which it pleased God in respect of his Christian intention to afford him) hee defeated, overcame, and utterly ruinated them, so that now hee had no such cause more to feare his enemy behind him. Howsoever this is to be considered, that in a very short space 5000. men were againe recollected together, under the Comander *Schouwenburgh* at great Glogau in Silesia, which 6000. men by all like-

likelihood, by reaſon of the confluxe of many forces from Sileſia, Mehren, Bohemia, and Hungaria, might have beene exceedingly augmented.

Notwithſtanding, but diſregarding all this, as alſo that Generall *Tilly* could eaſily adjoyne his forces to the reſt, tranſporting them over the Elve by meanes of the Bridge layd neere unto *Magdenburgh*, his Maj. did ſo much reſpect, and tender the good City *Magdenburgh*, that not fearing the great danger after good deliberation, himſelfe in perſon, with his whole Army marched to Berlyn, there to obtaine the ſtrong fort Spandau, to the end that his Maj. in time of neceſſity might have a ſure retreat. Which having obtained, his Maj. proceeded forward on the way to Potzdam, hoping that whereas the ſaving of the City *Magdenburgh* did ſo deeply concerne the Prince Elector of Saxony, that his Princely Excellence would aſſiſt him with ſome troupes and certaine pieces of Ordnance, munition, powder ſhot &c. for the furthering of this great and heauy enterprize of relieving the City Magdenburgh, or at leaſtwiſe, affoording him a free paſſage and thorough-fare over the Daſſaw-bridge, by which meanes his Majeſty might have received all manner of neceſſaries from *Meyſſen*, and more conveniently have paſſed along the River neere unto the City intended. Therefore his Maj. did to this end ſend ſeverall meſſengers, with divers moving and extreame patheticall letters. The chiefeſt whereof were baſely kept backe aboue 14. dayes.

Laſtly, when now the time of delivery was approaching and neceſſity required no longer delay; and therefore his Majeſty had brought up his Army to undertake the maine buſineſſe, and now or never to effect ſome notable thing for the common good. The Elector of *Saxony* fruſtrated his expectation, and flatly denyed him all his former requeſts, appealing to his duty and devotion which they vowed, and the obligation wherewith they were obliged to his Imperiall Majeſty.

As concerning the Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, his Excellence (notwithſtanding his Maieſty might have depended upon his aſſiſtance) did not deliver or at leaſtwiſe could not deliver, unto his Maieſty, thoſe neceſſaries of victuals and ſhipping in ſuch time and meaſure as was expected and requiſite. But rather

ther had a reſpect and did appeale to the example and reſolution of the Prince Elector of Saxony.

In ſumme, the Duke of Saxony, and the Marquis of Brandenburgh, have both of them ſo managed the buſineſſe and caried themſelves, that his Maieſty could not perceive whether they were friends or enemies

Wherefore the premiſſes being granted, all his Maieſties chiefe Commanders have beene bound to confeſſe, and all experienced in matters of Warre cannot deny it. That if his Maieſty had marched forward without being aſſured of proviſion from Saxony; That ſuch a tyred and unwilling Army, (though *Tilly* had beene alone in his Poſture) through want of ſuſtenance, and heate of weather and faintneſſe, of neceſſity moſt part of the ſame had periſhed fugitive, part of the ſame famiſhed, and the Arm, it ſelfe inurely deſtroyed.

Hereupon his Maieſty not many daies after, being informed concerning the Lamentable deſtruction of the ſayd City, was conſtrained to retreat not without great griefe and ſorrow of heart, and by reaſon of ſuch an important alteration, enſue his proceeding by other meanes, and *aperiter violenta*, of neceſſity proceed by ſuch meanes, which would ſeeme very difficult unto the ignorant and unskilfull. But the nature of Warre, and the common neceſſity doth require farre more difficulty.

All which beeing ballanced, and unpartially perpended, by all thoſe that are skilled in Warlike and Politike affayres, the ſame will ſerve for a ſufficient diſcharge of his Maieſty both before God and all the world. Eſpecially, ſince hee ever doth appeare, that his Maieſty hath uſed his uttermoſt power and endeavour.

FINIS.